SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

publication wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passes and New York Associated Perses as 21 to 39 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instancy disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Quay and Harrity.

The last Presidential campaign in which the Republican party was successful, was the campaign of 1888. In that canvass the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the organizer of victory for BEN-JAMIN HARRISON WAS the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY of Pennsylvania.

The last Presidential campaign wherein the Democracy elected its candidate, was that of 1892. The Chairman of the Democratic 'National Committee that year, and the organizer of victory for CLEVELAND and Reform, was the Hon. WILLIAM F. HARRITY, also of Pennsylvania.

There are those who think that HARRITY is a smarter politician than QUAY, and then, again, there are those who don't think so. There are those who think that HAR RITY was a sorrier individual, after he had put his man into the White House, than QUAT was after he had established BENJA-MIN HARRISON in that same mansion; then, again, there are those who don't think so.

It is a curious coincidence that brings HARRITY and QUAY into the Presidential field almost simultaneously this year; each, this time, on his own account. Neither is working himself into nervous prostration for another fellow's benefit. Once in a lifetime is enough for that. QUAY is in for QUAY. He is a Presiden-

tial candidate himself. He is "in the hands of his friends," a Pennsylvania way of saying that QUAY's friends are in QUAY's hands, with the fingers shut tight.

HARRITY is likewise in on his own account under the name of the Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON, a favorite alias of his. HARRITY may not be all PATTISON, but PATTISON is all HARRITY for the purposes of 1898.

It is true there is a real PATTISON, but he is not quite thick enough or substantial enough in texture to intercept an X ray aimed at the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

#### A Vast Prison House.

The civil Governors of the provinces of Cubs have been instructed to put a stop to the flight of people from the island, by refusing a passport to any one unable to give positive proof of his loyalty to the Spanish crown. This means that the great island has been turned into a prison house, from which there can be no escape without the consent of the jailer.

For weeks past the fugitives from Cuba have been numbered by thousands. The people had believed that the new Captain-General would establish a reign of terror. It is not too much to say that by the orders which WEYLER issued upon his arrival at Havana last Sunday, he has already set up the reign of terror. It is provided, in one of these orders, that every inhabitant of Cuba who has even the smallest sympathy with Cuban freedom shall be subjected to pains and penalties which, in many cases, must be those of death.

They cannot hereafter fly from Terror ist WEYLER. Our own country is closed against them by this Spanish General.

The deeds done in Cuba under WEYLER cannot be known to the world, as he has seized the principal agencies through which a knowledge of them might be sent beyond the island.

The condition of things there cannot be endured much longer.

# The Release of Ex-Consul Waller.

The offer of France, as an act of courtesy to the United States, to set free Mr. JOHN L. WALLER, now serving a term of twenty that offer by Mr. OLNEY, dispose of this case as one of public interest, and yet leave behind a renewed sense of the friendliness subsisting between our country and its ancient ally. For many months it was supposed, or at

least suspected, that the severe sentence of WALLER was due to his having obtained from the Malagasy Government a large concession of lands in the rubber district, making him a business rival to French settlers in Madagascar. As the late war arose largely out of the issuing of such grants and privfleges to foreigners without the consent of the French Resident, it was thought here that our ex-Consul might have been charged with the offence of furnishing information about the French troops as a cover for despoiling him of his lands and punishing him for having accepted them.

But the results of the careful study of the case by Mr. OLNEY and Mr. EUSTIS do not bear out that view. The correspondence just laid before Congress shows, as Mr. EUSTIS puts it, that WALLER'S was "not a case of inadvertent or imprudent handwriting, but a deliberate attempt to give information to the enemy, to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention, and no court could have hesitated to condemn him." OLNEY is also convinced that WALLER'S offence was "wilful and culpable."

It should be owned, however, that Mr. WALLER's letters cannot be said to have urged the Hovas to attack the Tamatava garrison from their own camp at Faratafe, a few miles distant. What he did was to speak of the sickness prevailing among the French troops and the scarcity of provisions, and also of the alleged ill treatment of the natives by the French. All this might have been communicated to his friend through mere sympathy with the Hova cause, and without intent to provoke an attack upon Tamatave. No indication of the best method of making such an attack is given. Perhaps a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment may even be called excessive for such letters; but the point is that they violated the order that no letters at all should be sent from Tamatave without inspection by the French authorities, and as these authorities had the right to make such a rule, our Government cannot demand damages for the imprisonment Waller has thus far suffered. Military courts impose heavy penalties while war is going on, although they may be remitted when peace returns. If Mr. EUSTIS holds that WALLER'S words regarding the treatment of the natives by the French soldiers were calculated to provoke retaliation, still more the French court martial may have thought that an ex-

Two other points to be considered are the confiscation by the French of WALLER's

ample should be made of him.

land grant and his alleged ill treatment while being transferred from Madagascar to France. The former may perhaps be onsidered a result of the war rather than a penalty for his offence. The French have ever recognized the validity of the grant; and since it was one of the causes for which they went to war, our Government could hardly be in a position to assert that the grant must be acknowledged. As to the question of personal ill treatment, the degree of favor to be shown to a convict is a complicated matter, and a satisfactory disposition of it seems to be made by the permission accorded by France to WALLER, that, on accepting his pardon, he may prosecute any such claim in her civil courts, provided the United States Govern-

ment is not a party to the suit. Mr. WALLER'S case, in the last two respects, was not helped by the fact that a consular court in Madagascar had found him guilty of mismanagement, not to say embezzlement, of the estate of an American named CROCKETT, who died in Madagascar while WALLER was Consul. It does not appear that the trust money due from him on this estate has been paid over.

At all events, the duty of our Government toward Mr. WALLER seems to have been fully discharged in securing his pardon, and a case that contained the elements of international ill feeling closes by our sense of hav ing received a courtesy from France.

St. George Mivart on Balfour's Book As Mr. St. George MIVART is known to be at once a fervent Catholic and a distinguished man of science, almost all readers, no matter what their attitude toward reli gion, are likely to be interested in his view of the work on "The Foundations of Belief." by Mr. A. J. BALFOUR. Of this book. which has attracted a great deal of notice in Great Britaiu, owing partly to intrinsic merit and partly to the author's political position, Mr. MIVART has expressed his opinion in the current number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review.

Mr. MIVART regards the appearance 'The Foundations of Bellef" as marking an important era in the history of speculative thought, as constituting, in short, nothing less than a turning point from fatal error toward saving scientific truth. The book, in his opinion, has dealt the most powerful blow yet delivered against that system of thought of which the late Prof. HUXLEY and the surviving Mr. HERBERT SPENCER may be said to have been the chief expounders. The efficiency of the work is attributed not only to the excellence of its style, but also to the fact that the fundamental position taken up by its author favors the halting, undecided, and doubtful spirit which is so widely diffused at the present time, although he eventually argues in favor of sound conclusions. Another

and allied cause of the remarkable influence

exercised by the book is recognized in the circumstance that Mr. BALFOUR himself belongs, to a considerable extent, to the very school of thought which he so skilfully combats. Consequently the impression made upon the mind of his reader is that the school of agnosticism, or, as Mr. BAL-FOUR prefers to term it, naturalism, has committed suicide. It is just because he is fully acquainted with all the details of the various forms of empiricism that he has learned the weak points, and knows how to deliver deadly thrusts through the joints of their armor. That is why, to our Catholic scientist at all events, the attack seems a fatal one; indeed, Mr. BALFOUR'S denunciation of "naturalism," to the absurdities of which he has opened the eyes of many readers, reminds Mr. MIVART of the far resounding voice which told the world

Great PAN is dead." But, it may be asked, if Mr. Barporn on some grounds may be described as belonging to the school of thought which he assails, how can a man of his acuteness and ability stultify his own position as well as that of his opponents? Mr. MIVART's answer is that the author of "The Foundations of Belief" does not stultify his own position, because that position enables him who holds it to criticise destructively either religion or science, as he may choose. Hitherto it has been religion that has re ceived all the attacks of the agnostics or empiricists. Now it is the widely accepted philosophy of physical science, interpreted by SPENCER and HUXLEY, that is made the victim of assault at Mr. Balfour's hands. The latter's sympathies and aspirations. unlike those of the apostles of agnosticism. are arrayed entirely and energetically on the side of religion, which he venerates. the social benefits if not the necessity of which he clearly perceives and urges.

The outcome of the philosophy set forth in "The Foundations of Belief" is summed up by Mr. MIVART with extreme conciseness in a couple of sentences: "Neither science nor religion is capable of satisfactory proof: and the scientific arguments urged by the former against the latter are vain, because the philosophy of science, as commonly understood, is incoherent, baseless, and selfcontradictory. Religion, on the other hand responds to our inmost and most urgent needs, and is to be accepted on that ground, because its disproof is impossible." What Mr. BALFOUR has undertaken is a demonstration of the folly of the system of thought expounded by SPENCER and HUXLEY, by the process of reductio ad absurdum. If paturalism were veracious, he says, all inquiry after what is good or beautiful or true would be an absurdity. Our conviction that we are free and responsible would be pathetic or ludicrous, according to the temper with which we should regard it; morality would be a fraud, and reason itself but a transitory passage from one set of un-

thinking habits to another. To a man who is not only a scientist but an earnest Christian Mr. BALFOUR's book naturally seems open to criticism on the score that its author appeals to impulse. feeling, and opinion rather than to the solid grounds of evident certitude. Mr. MIVART promises that in a future review of the work he will attempt, by following the traditions of the Catholic philosophy, to show that the truths for which Mr. BALFOUR contends have a far firmer foundation than he provides for them.

# Speeches About Mr. Lincoln.

We have perused lots of the speeches made in various places on the occasion of celebrating Lincoln's birthday. At this moment we desire merely to remark here that the excessive pomposity of the rhetoric | cal joke some of the unspeakable products of most of them reminded us of the important difference between the characteristics that marked them and those that six-cent dinner has been put at the disposal marked Mr. Lincoln's own speeches. It of the whole establishment of THE SUN, and seemed to us that nearly all the yet the jars remain unopened. There are orators of Wednesday last had put too great a strain upon their minds. when composing their orations. They had flown too high for their wings, labored too hard for their strength, and gone much too far for their reason. It was easy to see what a time they had had with their imagery,

their diction, and their words. The effect upon a critica sender's mind was unsatis-factory. One build hardly refrain from doubting the sincerity of not a few of th

altiloquent orators. Compare such speeches as we are speaking of with any of the speeches made by Mr. LINCOLN himself. LINCOLN never spoke in the language known as "hifalutin," never got off garish or turgid sentences, never indulged in any oratorical pomposity. His utterances were natural and unaffected: his language was direct; his words were plain; he was wholly free from cant; he never expressed a thought that was not true to his mind; he was not given to exaggeration; he always kept his imagination in order: he was of sound judgment. LINCOLN was a speaker who spoke always in honesty wisdom, and freedom. He spoke from his heart, and in words that were homely, chaste, and apt.

We wish that some of Wednesday's orators had made a study of LINCOLN's speeches before they composed their own: which he made in his great debate with the Little Giant; those he made in the cam paign of 1859, including that one of them which he made here in the Cooper Institute and those he made during his Presidency as also the letters which he wrote. Ever man who makes a speech about LINCOLY ought to have some knowledge as to what kind of a spirit he was. For one thing, he was a plain-spoken American.

### The Bill to Abolish Coroners.

There is a very serious objection to the bill of the State Bar Association for the

abolition of the office of Coroner. It gives to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the power to appoint the new medical examiners and assistants throughout the State.

So far as appointments to office are con cerned, the power of the courts should not extend beyond the selection of officers whose duties are connected directly with the courts. Judicial patronage should not be enlarged. The courts in this country exer cise a mighty and for the most part exceed ingly beneficent influence; but their power for good will inevitably be lessened the more and more the Judges enter upon the administration of public affairs generally as distinguished from the administration of justice.

The appointment of the new officers who are to succeed to the duties of the Coroners

should be made by the Governor. Let the Judges attend to their own work They are able to do it well. But it is ridic ulous to assume that nobody eise in the State but the members of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court can be trusted to appoint able and honest men to these new medical offices.

#### Respectfully Declined, with Thanks for Mr. Atkinson's Kindness.

That eminent philosopher of kitchen reform, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston. sends us by express seven glass jars chock full of something alleged by him to be the result of his enlightened activity with a cook stove. This extraordinary consign ment, which he actually asks us to eat, is accompanied by an inventory and a letter. The inventory is as follows:

... Botled dish .... Veal and Sausage Jar No. 3 .. Jar No. 4. ...... Lamb Brisker (too much done Small jar. Aladdin Pudding

The greater part of Mr. ATKINSON's letter consists of an enthusiastic description of the chemical and culinary processes by means f which he produced the startling contents of these seven jars. If we take the communication seriously, it leaves no doubt of Mr. ATKINSON'S own perfect satisfaction with the result of his efforts. There is a tone of exhibaration and even of artistic exaltation which, as we here view the seven glass jars, seems quite pathetic:

"You say you would as soon think of undertaking to secure a full moon every night as to ent one of m six-cent dinners. You say that you will dissolve partnership if I invite you to such a banquet. You must eat your own words. You shall eat a six cent dinner cooked here in Brookline in my own dinter room. You will declare it to be a well-cooked, ap-petizing, nutritious, and wholesome meal. You will not be able to eat the whole alx centa' worth at one meal, but you will save every scrap for another day You will grudge every monthful that you give any one else, and you will beg for an invitation to my own table in order to enjoy the full fruition of a six-cent dinner served hot. This dinner you will have to warm over. It is not a gas-cooked dinner, because gas coets too much; it is a lamp-cooked dinner of three courses. \* \* This has been a stormy Sunday and I remained at home, preparing these examples after breakfast, then lighting the lamps and leaving three lamps to do the work, while I attended to other matters in the library. The work is about don at this time and this evening the cooked food will i and sent you to-morrow. I hope it will be received in good condition. I do not pretend to be much of a cook myself and this is rather a hazardous expeent, sending cooked food to New York to be warmed er. It may be judicious for you to call witnesses to the testing of the six-cont dinner, as the community in general is as increduious as you have been, we some ignorant people consider it even an offence propose to give them a good dinner at that cost."

Only one of the above predictions turns out true. As Mr. ATKINSON prophesied, we are certainly " not able to eat the whole six cents' worth at a single meal." We are not able to eat even one cent's worth. We prefer the manna of the desert to the fleshpots of Brookline. We would do much to oblige Mr. ATKINSON, who is a reasonable man on many subjects, and a well-meaning person at all times, but this seven-jar contribution to THE SUN must be respectfully declined. In the kindliest spirit toward him, and with a full appreciation of the magnanimity of his intentions, we are compelled to say that nothing but one of the strange hallucinations of genius could have led him to imag ine that under any circumstances we could desire a more intimate acquaintance with his potage au plein soleil, his alleged veal and sausage, his lamb brisket too much done, or his astounding Aladdin pudding than we have already obtained by cursory inspection of the same through the glass of the seven jars.

More than this, we have failed to inducanybody to eat or taste any part of the sixcent dinner. It is difficult to state the reason and at the same time to preserve the proprieties of language and the forms of politeness toward the author of the jars' contents. It is equally difficult to suppose that Mr. ATKINSON has robbed the cabinets of one of the Harvard museums, or gone to the shelves of Professor MARK's laboratory in order to set before us as a hideous practi of chemical maceration.

Mr. ATKINSON will understand that his men on our staff who are ready to risk their lives in the performance of journalistic duty. but we hear of no volunteers for this enter prise. A brave and devoted spirit who once spent six days and nights on the Sandy Hook lightship in a December hurricane, merely in order to report his sensations, their eulogistic passages, their metaphors, gazed at the jars for six seconds and then turned deathly white as he turned away. We have tried the office boys, some of whom are distinguished by the daredevil courage and naturally strong appetite of healthy youth; the lamb brisket and the six-cent quail are too much for them. Even THE SUN's office cat, when haled before these awful seven jars, acted in a manner which we refrain from describing out of con-

sideration for our Boston friend's feelings. Mr. ATKINSON adds to his letter a postscript that offers a prospect of an accommodation: "Let me know if the stuff spoils or spills on th

way. If so, let the matter rest until a representa-tive of THE SUN can come and dine with me." Perhaps it will be better if we assume that the stuff has spoiled on the way. We shall let the matter rest until some representative

of THE SUN spontaneously expresses a desire to go and dine with Mr. ATKINSON. If Congress would follow the recons of the President, the "endless chair tions of the President, the "endless chair" of green backs would soon be broken and our finances would be established upon a rational basis.—Bultimore Sur

If Mr. CLEVETAND and the Popullate would to common sense, and help to make the Federal revenues equal the expenditures, the endless greenback chain would drop out of sight and our finances would be restored to a rational basis. The CLEVELAND-Populist alliance, which is now operating to prevent a change in the revenues, is neither wise nor

Senator Hill's proposition for a new national holiday on Jackson's birthday is well conceived. Besides Washington's and Lin-COLN's days, let us have a national holiday for JACKSON, another for JEFFERSON, another for FRANKLIN, another for MONROE, others for a few Generals, and others still unnumbered as the future brings the proper heroes on the stage. When the days of the year are fairly used up, the desired sense of proportion will again pre-vall and the whole list will be cleared off, leaving the proper holidays, the Fourth of July and the birthday of GRORGE WASHINGTON.

The resolution introduced by Senator HOAR for the purpose of furnishing every Senator with a special messenger of his own doesn't go far enough. The Senate, at least the part that has its brains excised and large, rattling buzzard dollars substituted therefor, is loaded to the gunwale with messages this year, and most of the rest of time seems likely to be all too short a space for the unfolding and unoading of those messages. But there are Senators who don't need any messenger; and there are others for whom one would be painfully insufficient. The Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina, for instance, issues messages of great import at short intervals through every day and evening. He needs at least as many special messengers as there are soldlers in the United States army; in other words, exactly onemillionth of the number of his own wheel works. The Hon, WILLIAM M. STEWART on the to have five thousand messengers, all mounted on silver casters or blown along by wings of silver whiskers. PEFFER should have a brigade, and the two Joneses a division.

The British army that marched to Ku massi entered the Ashanti capital without firing a shot. Its reception was not effusive. but it was peaceful. The occasion was not brightened by woman's presence, for the ladies of the capital had retired to the His Majesty King PREMPER, impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, and earful that the greeting of his visitors would be gruff and unpleasant, had fortified his nerves by deep potations, and was supported into the public square for the first palaver in a state of melancholy and speechless drunkenness. This was on Jan. 20. As his Majesty was in

no condition to transact affairs of state, he was assisted back to the palace and tucked into the royal bed. Effective measures were taken to prevent further mediums of inebriation from reaching him, and next morning a headache did not prevent the King from participating in the grand palaver.

King PREMPER, with the Queen mother, who has been the real boss of Ashanti, and the under chiefs made their submission to British authority with promptness; but there was an awkward hitch when the financial question was broached. Sir FRANCIS SCOTT said that all he wanted was enough gold to pay the entire expenses of the British excursion to the capital, and as the King didn't have that sum about his person the entire royal family were taken into custody pending the production of the money.

Meanwhile, the black porters of the expedition were busy cutting down the famous execution grove. It was full of bones and skulls. Skulls were piled in the public square. They seem to be the Ashanti substitute for statuary. Four of British party were killed by a falling tree in the grove, and they are likely to be the last vic-

tims of that Golgotha of Ashantiland. Soon, no doubt. PREMPER will be removed from the golden stool of his fathers and sent into exile with a few of his wives and a pension. Ashanti will henceforth be a British protectorate if not a full-fledged colony.

# PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

# The Heine Memorial Bad and Inadmissible.

Irom the Art Interchange. The Sculpture Society has demonstrated its valu d the weight of expert opinion on artistic matters. The Heine Monument Committee charge its rejection to be due to prejudice, and not on arristic grounds. Such a statement is wholly untrue. Any acquaintance with the sculptors composing the committee that advised against the work being ac cepted, should correct any such an idea in the minds st judgment, and in refusing a free gift have The action of the Park Commissioners backed by

this expert committee of nine members of the Sculp-ture Society, cannot but have a wholesome effect both here and abroad, for it is an open declaration that we have some taste and a degree of civic pride which we propose to defend. For a long time foreign artists have regarded any work good enough for America, and the country has been flooded with meretricious pictures and statues. Furthermore, what claim has Heine that we should surrender one of the finest sites unquestioned greatness we might better recognize. A few words as to Herter's work. The design has the appearance of an enlarged porcelain ornamen is not considered an artist of the first rank in his own country. It is utterly impossible that the sar sculptural ornament could be appropriate to the Plaza in New York, to the streets of Dusseldorf, and to Prospect Park in Brooklyn. To suggest such a thing is to condemn the work at once, on the ground

### A Great Public Benefactor. To-day is Henry W. Sage's birthday. What Cornell

owes to him can hardly be estimated in figures, but it would be well to recall at least the bare list of his great gifta: Sage College for women, with endowment fund (1978). Sage Chapel (1873).

on toward extinguishment of a floating debt (1881) House of Sage professor of philosophy (1848) Susan Linn school of philosophy (1886)... 200,000 University library building 1891. 260,000 University library endowment (1891)

archeological museum (1891). 8.000 .81,155,000

This, we need hardly say, does not nearly represent the sum of money Mr. Sage has added to our ment. For fifteen years he managed our great pine lands for no compensation whatever, and ultimately realized on them \$0.000,000, although the trustees would once have seecpted \$1.000,000 but for his objection. It is worth while also to note, as we understand Mr. Howe to mean, that Mr. Sage has been stanch uphoider of liberal education at Cornell. ligion, philosophy, classical archieology, and the edu eation of women have been the profiters by

> Worse than a Bicycle. From the Philadelphia Record. ros. Feb. 11.—"Speaker Reed is sitting upon

FROM A STRNOGRAPHER.

Statore Criticiord—Rer Loueliness | monace—What Shall She Do ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I would some one of your intelligent readers, and more especially is this requested of stenographers Please pay attention:

What effect does a business life have on young girl? Does it make her bold, indepenworldly wise, fond of attracting attention se so many claim: or does it have the effect of making her a bright, quick-witted woman, abi to use her brains, and conscious of the value of

A few years ago I was a firm believer of the latter idea, for my own personal experience in business life has certainly done wonders for me In the first place, I have been extremely fortunate in being associated with bright men, those who have considered that I was intelligent, and who have respected my opinions, consequently making me feel that I was not a mere machine. But it is really surprising to me to see the number of hopelessly mediocre girls I meet in my lunching hour. It is not that I frequent the commoner restaurants. I have been to almos every respectable one below Fulton street, but ! think that Balzac himself would find ample scope for character (or characteriess) study among these girls. Just listen to their conversation, mainly composed of "he," "his,"

said." (Notice the masculine case.) And feather boas galore! Do these girls spend all their money on themselves? I, who have had to help support my family, look aghast at these flashily attired fermales, conscious that the bit of fur around my neck does not compare at all favorably with a three-yard bos. That has an envious ring, has it not? But I assure you that! am very well satisfied with my bit of fur, also with my modicum of brains, and I would not change places with any one.

I always feel very lonesome at noon time, wish that I could find some congenial soul with whom I could exchange ideas; but I see few, very few, with whom I would care to talk. Life is too short to waste time on individuals who will not be of any advantage to you, and I do not belong to the reform school yet.

And another thing let me complain of. Emerson says: "Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic." A girl can have a head as large and as well filled as a pumpkin, and if her appearance is not tidy, who would care to encourage the acquaintance of such a one?

After this long digression, I hardly recognize the original theme. It reminds one of a Bach fugue; the theme is lost in the embellishments.

After this long digression. I hardly recognize the original theme. It reminds one of a Bach fugue; the theme is lost in the embellishments. Anyhow, I think the race of refined, ladylike stenographers is deteriorating. They are all married, possibly. I alone am left: "The survival of the fittest."

Come to my rescue, some one. Take down my pride, if necessary, only don't let me feel that I am one of a very few "nice" stenographers. Do you think I would better seek a "lodge in some vast wilderness," where a "vast contiguity of shade" would be the only thing to contend with, to disturb my equability, as it were? I am only 23: maybe a few years of added experience will make me more 'umble.

Second to None.

#### England-America-Armenia-Cuba. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed

in this morning's edition of THE SUN a statement to the effect that Mr. Gladstone might return to Parliament for the purpose of espousing the cause of the Armenians, in view of the unsatisfactory statement in the Queen's Article 61 of the treaty of Berlin reads thus:

"The Sublime Porte engages to realize without delay those ameliorations and reforms which local needs r quire in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians and guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It undertakes to make known from time to time the measures taken with this object to the ouns the measures taken with this object to the powers, who will watch over their application."

Just before the close of the Berlin Congress the British Government published the text of a treaty of defensive alliance against Russia which it had concluded with the Porte. This treaty contained the following clause:

" In return his Importal Majesty, the Sultan, proises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two powers, into the overnment, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territorie (i.e. Turkey in Asia), and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, further con sents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupie and administered by Englan !.
"Done at Constantinople, June 4, 1878."

and administered by England.

"Done at Constantinople, June 4, 1873."

I'nder this separate treaty, entered into with the acquiescence of the powers, England agreed to prevent, by force of arms, further Russian aggression in Asiatic Turkey. England, therefore, to-day holds Cyprus under the terms of a definite agreement, which agreement, for all bractical purposes, Lord Salisbury now appears to be willing to throw overboard, so far as the obligations of his own country are concerned. It would seem, however, that England, more than Russia, is now compelled, by actual separate treaty, to see to it that practical and definite relief is afforded the Armenians. Is it, however, for us in America to urge on England a course that might possibly lead her into war unless we ourselves are prepared to fulfil within our own "sphere of influence" our self-imposed obligations as the practical arniters of the Western world? Power and wealth, accompanied with a high order of civilization, impose upon nations as well as upon individuals, duties and responsibilities which they cannot shick.

Any one who has been to Cuba knows that Spanish rule in Cuba, so far as orderly and decent government is concerned, is little better than what we have good reason to believe is Turkish rule in Armenia, so far as the every-day relationship between governor and governed is concerned. I suggest, therefore, that in giving concerned.

Turkish rule in Armenia, so far as the every-day relationship between governor and governed is concerned. I suggest, therefore, that in giving our hearty moral support to Gladstone and those who may follow him in insisting upon reforms in Armenia, we do not lose sight of the even greater obligation which we have toward Cuba at our own doors; for, though actual massacress are not there taking place, cruelty and barbarity are more than likely to attend this last attempt of Spain to subjugate the one dependency left to her in Spanish America.

S. L. PARRISH.

#### A Sermon on the Ohio Man by Private Dalzell.

To the Epron of The Sux-Sir: It puts me in mind of the Indian and white man who went hunting and got nothing but a turkey and a crow. When it came to dividing the game. "You take the crow and and I'll take the turkey," said the wily white man. "or I'll take the turkey and you may have the crow. The Indian drew down his face and threw up his hands, exclaiming, "White man never said turkey once to Indian " and. "breaking his bewand snap-ping his arrows." "turned his face toward the setting sun" at a 2.40 page.

ping sits arrows." turned his face toward the setting sun" at a 240 page.

"I'll take the Presidency, fore dirino, or at least ture ohio, which is the same thing translated. "erv the Buckeye boys, and "you may take the Vice-Presidency and I'll take what is left, or you take the Versidency and I'll take the Presidency, and what are you going to do about it?" and, singing. "Twas ever thus from childhood's hour." off they go with the Big Potato."

when an Ohlo man's up and declines anything, mucu-less the Presidency.

Our Blockeye boys have spread themselves over the earth, until they claim it as their own. If the West is for A. and the South for E.—what of the It's Ohlo voice—the voice of our willy old Jacob anyhow.

They may quarrel over the persimmons among themselves, but you put it down, sure pap, that when the Convention meets as they can't all be President, they will all combine and see to it one is, bit or miss, and that it doesn't get out of the royal fluckeye fam-lly.

Convention of the Convention of the control of CALDWELL, O., Feb. 11.

# Eagland.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Justin McCar thy, in "A History of Our Own Times," on page 100, in discussing the causes of the opium war of England against China, says, "We asserted, or at least acted on the assertion of a claim so unreasonable and even monstrous that it never could have been made upo monstrous that it never could have been made upon any nation strong enough to render its assertion a matter of serious responsibility." \* \* \* "In the low sinning and very origin of this quarrel we were distinctly in the wrong.

These same utterances may well apply to Venezuel and to many of the quarrels that England has engaged in Instead of the benificent policy described by Mr. Balfour, history would tell us that her policy is to be distinctly in the wrong from the beginning to be based on claims so monstrous as not to be asserted except in case of tovernments so weak as not to be able to defend themselves. be based on claims so monactors so weak as not to be except in case of towernments so weak as not to be except in case of towernments so weak as not to be except in case. It is a second to be a second on the control of the control

# Perplexity Helped.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read the

letter from "Perplexed," I would advise her to fol-low the dictates of her own nature. She frankly admits that she has known the first gentleman for three years as an industrious, hard-working, very saving years as an industrious, hard-worsing, very saving young man, whom she is sure would make a good hus-band, and last, but not the least, she loves him idearly. What more does any sensible, right minded young woman require? Accept him by all means. Inform gentleman No 9 of the entire facts, and if he is a gen-tleman he will accept her explanation and release her.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to the question asked by "Perplexed" I would advise her to accept the cempany of the young man whom she has known for three years. She loves him. She knows him. In keeping company with him she would be certain of her man. In the case of the second gentle, man the would have to learn by future experience what his habits and disposition were. It seems wise at all times not to give up a certainty for an uncertainty.

A BROOKLYN YOUTH.

ENGLAND'S SEIZURE OF TRINIDAD.

Mer Own Authorities Show that She Me No Right Whatever to the Island. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-According to the best information here the statements made to the British Parliament yesterday by George N.

Curson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as to the condition of the controversy between Great Britain and Brazil in regard to the occupation of the island of Trinidad for a cable station was not entirely disingenuous. Mr. Curzon, according to cabl reports, asserted that the British claim to Trinidad was not based upon a previous occupati by England, but upon the ground that as the island had been abandoned for a century it be onged to nobody, and was therefore a proper

subject for occupation. This position is regarded as absolutely untenable by officials who have been kept accurately informed of every stage of the negotiations in the Trinidad affair. They say that Mr. Curzon only told part of the truth when he said previous occupation was not the basis of the claim. The facts are asserted to be that after the seizure was made in the interests of Sir John Pender's cable company that very claim was relied upor

was made in the interests of Sir John Pender's cable company that very claim was relied upon until Brazil showed conclusively that England had recognized Portugal's ownership to the island in 1778, and again when the independence of the Brazilian empire was recognized in a triple treaty to which Great Britain was a party. The island had been made Portuguese by discovery and occupation in the sixteenth century, and not until England needed it in the slave trade days was the union jack hoisted in 1771, only to be again replaced by Portugal's colors, with British acquiescence, in 1778.

When Pender asked Brazil for permission to land his cable on the island several years ago Brazilian ownership was distinctly recognized by England as a matter of record at the time, and when the Roseberg Government, which had attempted the seizure, was supplanted by the Salisbury régime, the Crown lawyers, to whom the whole matter was referred last autumn, reported unantinously that England had no right whatever to the island. It was not until then, in order to retire gracefully from the affair, that arbitration was proposed and rejected, Brazil calling attention to the fact that people the civilized world over were under no compulsory right to improve and cultivate real estate holdings, and that rights to property, with the deed recorded, could nowhere be usurped on such pretensions, either among private citizens, corporations, or nations. The United States has given its strict adhesion always to this view, founded on the common law of England.

It is predicted that as the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro has already contessed to the Government to which he is accredited that the proposed arbitration is only intended to be perfunctory, in order to allow his Government to honorably retire from the contention, and to make Brazil's title indisputable before the world, and as Brazil definitely refuses to be a party to the arrangement, Lord Salisbury will find some other way out of the dilemma before Parliament asks for further inform

### Knows the Bible by Heart, Save Two From the Columbia Spectator

A Baptist minister named W. C. Hicks has been preaching at different points in this county for the past two or three weeks. He is a remarkable man in ome respects and claims that he received his education at Columbia. He is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and has been a student of the Bible since early childhood. The Spectator has been informed by reliable men that he has committed to In order to test the reliability of his claim his Bible is closed, and chapter after chapter is called, and he repeats them word for word. His church members are not particularly pleased with his natruction of many passages of the Bible. Mr. Hicks differs with Moses in the account of the flood and the creation, and ridicules, so we understand, son the old patriarch's statements. Large crowds attend the services, curiosity being the principal object.

From the Inter-Ocean, Richmosti, Ind., Feb. 10,-Indiana has a section that goes by the name of the "applejack belt." It includes many counties of southern Indians, but principally Perry, Washington, Crawford, Harrison, and Floyd counties. All of these are rich in tion, and it does not pay to ship the product. As a result of being left with a large apple crop on their hands, the farmers make use of it and manufacture a great deal of applejack. From this fact the above named counties are known as the "applejack region." The old style mills are used in the manufacture of the article, and despite the fact that in proved machinery would put money into the farm ers' peckets, they cling tenactously to the customs of other days. New Albany claims to be the greest market in the world for applejack, and the dealers there have handled as high as 100,000 gallone in a year.

# Smith's Fight with an Otter.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
BLAKELY, Ga., Feb. 9.—Saturday morning as Taylor mith was passing in front of the residence of C. H. Robinson on Landing street, he was surprised to see before him a strange kind of creature waddiing along the public highway. Smith tried to catch the thing and then the thing retaliated by catching Smith and started to vard the ditch in the rear of Mr. Robinson's residence. There by the ditch side was a desperate struggle in which Mr. Smith came very near losing his trousers and in which the thing lost his life, Mr. Smith, fortunately, having proved to be an immense otter which had strayed

#### from his lair in the swamp to spend a night in town. Connecticut River Icebergs.

From the Hartford Courant. Essex, Feb. 10.-lee floes of great thickness hav grounded in the river. Such a spectacle was never seen here before. The water is from twelve to twenty feet deep at low water. With the flood tide some of these "teebergs," so called, started yester-day and two of them struck Essex reef light, half mile below here, with great force, moving stones ton in weight some twenty feet, and pilling up ice o the height of seventeen feet at the base of the lighthouse. All that is visible is the light tower It is impossible to approach the light, as it is sur-

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

rounded by hundreds of tons of ter

Queensland in Australia had a rainfall of twenty six inches from one storm lately Two young women have been appointed gardeners at Kew Gardens on condition that they wear trousers when at work.

Don Pascual de Gayangos's Oriental books and manuscripts have been bought by the Spanish Gov erment for the Royal Academy of History Portugal will celebrate next year the 496th anni ersary of Vasco da Gama's setting out on his voy ige round the Cape of Good Hope to India

Pope Leo is preparing a letter to the Hungarians

for their millennial celebration and one to the French nation for the commemoration of the bap-Miss Cornella Scrabil, the Parsee girl who first obtained a university degree, has now opened a new path for Hindoo women by passing the examination for Bachelor of Laws with first class be

the funds for the erection of a Metropolitan Church

at Alexandria for the newly restored Coptic Patri

rch. Schismatic Copts are returning to the Cathole Coptie Church, A Provencal wedding recently took place at St. Benry, when the Queen of the Felibriges, Mile Girard, was married to the Provençal poet Gas quet. The bride wore the costume of the women of

Archbishop . Hellly of Adelaide can set type with professional compositor. When he established th West Australia he was obliged to set up his own type and to teach the art to other priests besides citting the paper. A French suicide near Lyons carefully built a

guillotine for himself, using a hatchet weighted with a siedle hammer for a knife. Having adjusted his head to the block, he let go a cord holding the weight, and was neatly decaptiated. Since Cambridge University admitted women to the honor examinations afteen years ago 659 women have obtained honors in mathematics, classics

eral and natural sciences, theology, history, law, and oriental, medieval, and modern languages. There have been only eight Presidents of Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, James Wyatt, sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin Shee, Sir Charles Leighton. Sir Edwin Landscer was elected in 1868. but declined to serve. Stepatak's widow is preparing a record of her

husband's life and work. Prince Krapotkin will edit the Russian part of the memoir, Malatesta. work in Italy, and Prof. York Powell and Mr. Ed ward Garnett will have chapters on Stepniak as a

Bicycle snatching is a new form of crime devel oped in Paris. The wife of Forain, the caricatur was riding some distance shead of her husband near the Porte Matilot recently when two mastopped her, pulled her off her bicycle, and were making off with the machine when the husband caught up with them and had them arrested.

### POLITICAL HOTES.

pose of contests much more expeditiously t Republican National Conventions. In the Cin Republican Convention of 1876 the Presidential can didate was nominated on the seventh ballot; in the Convention of 1880, on the thirty-sixth; in the Conention of 1884, on the fourth; in the Convent 588, on the eighth, and in the Convention of 1809 on the first. In no Democratic Convention since 1968 have more than two ballots been taken. All nomin-

ations were made on the first or second ballot. The Mayor of Chicago receives \$7,000 a year. The n Counsel \$6,000. In New York the Mayor gets \$10,000 and the Corporation Counsel \$13,000. The expense of altering the St. Louis Exhibits building, where the Republican National Convention will be held in June, will be \$10,000.

Stephen B. Elkins, United States Senator from West Virginia and former Secretary of War, is an Objoman. He was born in Peers county. Sent to the House of Representatives as a Territorial delegate from New Mexico in 1872 and 1874, he was elected. United States Senator from West Virginia twenty ears later, in 1894. In the Republican National Con-ention of 1892, Mr. Elkins awang the votes of the twelve West Virginia delegates for Harrison. This year he is a candidate for the Presidency himself.

The unsatisfactory administration of the Coroner's office under Hoeber has revived discussion of the project to abolish the Coroner's office entirely and consolidate its present functions with those of the Board of Health. It is proposed even that the Legisature should follow the Massachusetta system, by which investigation of deaths is made by qualified medical examiners who report directly to the District Attorney and the Police Department. Nothing is likely to come of this discussion for some years at ent tenure of the Coroners, and the terms of two of hem will not expire until Dec. 31, 1897. Two Coropatrick and the other in place of William H. Dobba. The new Republican Senator elect from Maryland is

German descent, and obtained his education in a German school. Oddly enough, too, he will be the only German in the United States Senate. There are wegian (Senator Nelson of Minnesota), but no Ger man except Mr. Wellington. Nine members of the present Senate are Ohlo men, and eight are natives of New York, a larger proportion of New Yorkers than is the general rule of political life in Washington de partments. Wisconsin, which has a larger proportion of German voters than any other State, is represented of German voters than any other State, is represented in the House of Representatives by six natives of the United States, two Canadians, one Englishman, and one Irishman. The Democratic National Committee at its meetin

washington to fix the time and place of the Na tional Convention of 1896 made very short work of the resolution referred to it by the National Conver tion of 1893 on the application of Gen. Collins of Boston. Gen. Collins's resolution proposed to restrict the attendance upon Democratic National Conven-tions bereafter to the delegates, the alternates, and the representatives of the press. He believed—and the experience of the Democrats in Chicago in 1898 did much to encourage the belief-that the unsolte tion, was undesirable, and should be avoided in the future. His resolution was referred unanimously to the Democratic National Committee for action this year. The committee voted it down and thus disposed of the matter. In the opinion of the Democratic leaders such a restriction of the attendance at a Democratic National Convention would be against Democratic usage and custom.

The Stemmler-McGuire case is still in the courts and up for settlement in the Comptrollers onner, ago vember, 1869, more than a quarter of a century ago vember, 1869, more than a quarter of a century ago up for settlement in the Comptroller's office. In No-Stemmier and McGuire were rival candidates for the City Court Judgeship in the Seventh Judiciary district. Each claimed success at the polls. McGuire got the certificate. Stemmler began a contest. On Jan. 16 of this year a claim for \$81,687 was filed with the Comptroller by the heirs of Mr. Ster ary from Jan. 1, 1870, to Oct. 15, 1878, and interest.

While the Republicans have been arguing among themselves over the question who shall be their four delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, the Prohibitionists of New York State have settled upon their big four for the Pittsburgh nominating Convention, which will meet on May 27. These four dele gates are William W. Smith of Poughkeepsie, who was the Prohibition candidate for Secretary of State at the late election; Francis Baldwin of Elmira, who was the Prohibition candidate for Governor in 1894; Thomas J. Bissell of Bochester, and Henry Clay Bas-Troy. Mr. Bascom is an old-line Prohibi st, and has been the candidate of that party for office didate for Governor, and received twenty-one votes in the county of which he is a resident.

The labors of the Reform Commissioners of Acbeen fruitful of any valuable results to the city. It is perhaps a significant circumstance that the extensive force of the Commissioners, clerks, examiners, clerks' assistants, and assistant examiners, is taken wholly from the up-town sections of the city. From the east side below Fourteenth street and the west side below Fourth street not a solitary employee is taken, but one is a resident of Roselle, N. J., and another is a restdent of Plainfield, N. J. Both are

paid by the people of New York. If Speaker Fish adheres to his declared determina tion not to run again in Putnam county for the As-sembly, the Republicans in the next Assembly will be without the benefit of any experienced legislators. for, excepting Mr. Fish, they have only one member in the present Assembly who has a record of as many as three previous terms. He is S. Fred Nixon of Chau-tauqua. The only veteran on the Democratic side is Daniel E. Finn of the First New York city district,

who is now serving his fifth term.

The present controversy between the two Republican factions over the so-called enrollment, which oth agree is largely fletitions, is not at all likely to interfere with the practical unanimity of the New York delegates in support of Levi P. Morton for the Presidency. The representatives of both factions de-clare that they are for Morton, and the choice of delegates to represent New York, at the St. Louis Conven tion need not be a matter of contention between the two factions of Empire State Republicans. In the Min-neapolis Convention of 1892 the 72 sotes of New York State were divided thus: For Mr. Biane, 35; for Mr. Harrison, 27, and for Gov. McKinley, 10. Among those who voted for the renomination of President Harrison were two New York city delegates Lawson and Shepart, now death Mr. Cruzer, now President of the Park Board, and excludge Patterson, now a Quaran-tine Commissioner by appointment of dor, Morton. The two McKinley votes cast by New York city delegates were given by Gen. Samuel Thomas of the Ohic Society and H. O. Amour. Eighteen of the twenty of New Jersey in the Minneapolis Convention were for Harrison. Colorado and Sevada were the only States which gave Mr. Harrison no votes.

In Populist and suserite circles there has been talk recently of Senator Jones of Arkansas as the standard bearer of the party when they meet in St. Louis. Sensior Jones aferm will expire on the day the next President will be inaugurated and there are several ompetitors for his place. Mr. Jones is a native of Mississippi. He was a private on the Confederate side during the civil war, and has been successively, during the last thirty years, a member of the Arkansas Legislature, a member of the House of Representatives, and, since Nurch 4, 1885, a United States Senator. He is a radical silverite.

Charles Is. Woodman, Treasurer of the Board of Excise, appears in the official list of the City Records as Secretary. William H. Coyle, the Secretary, appears as Chief Clerk.

President Cleveland's recommendation for more renerous appropriations for salaries and expenses for men in the consular service has not had much effect upon either branch of Congress, for the total appro priation for the foreign service this year is only 508,-030 more than last year, the total as agreed upon by the House of Representatives and the Senate, being \$1.637,000.

The nomination of John A. Mason for internal revenue collector in the Second district of this city has been confirmed by the United States Senate, and with such unanimity and heariness that no better proof of its popularity among organization Democrats can be given. Mr. Mason has begun the discharge of the duties of his new office.

Seeking Novelties at the Outset

From the Peckskill Blade.

Mr. H. Alban Anderson having been parmanently engaged as reporter for the Blade, he will be pleased to be the recipient of any local intelligence that occur in our midst.

Again the New Woman. From the Chicago Decord. "Are you toing anything with your camers now,

"Yes, indeed, a burglar got into our room the other night, and Nan held him walle I took his pho-tograph by flashlight Amnittes.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

re is anything a woman enjoys it is being a martyr.

She—And how willing some man is to help her cojoy herself that way.